

PAS

Many in each region *passing* fair
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses
Than mortal creatures. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
She was not only *passing* fair,
But was withal discreet and debonaire. *Dryden.*
While thus we stood as in a froud,
Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was *passing* well. *Gay.*
PASSINGBELL. *n. f.* [*passing* and *bell*.] The bell which rings
at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul:
it is often used for the bell, which rings immediately after death.

Those loving papers,
Thicken on you now, as prayers ascend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell*. *Downe.*
A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*
Before the *passingbell* begun,
The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*
PASSION. *n. f.* [*passion*, French; *passio*, Latin.]
1. Any effect caused by external agency.
The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible
and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter are ple-
beian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily
practise. *Bacon.*
A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to
move, and when, set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than
an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Violent commotion of the mind.
All the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash embrac'd despair. *Shakef.*
Thence every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives
To make itself in thee fair and admired. *Shakespeare.*
Vex'd I am
Of late, with *passions* of some difference. *Shakespeare.*
I am doubtful, left
You break into some merry *passion*,
And so offend him:
If you should smile, he grows impatient.
In loving thou do'st well, in *passion* not;
Wherein true love consists not. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Passion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*
All the art of rhetoric, besides order and perspicuity, only
moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgment. *Locke.*

3. Anger.
The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action in a
large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical
sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as
love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it
only to anger. *Watts.*
4. Zeal; ardour.
Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can
have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any con-
cern for the figure it will make. *Addison on Medals.*

5. Love.
For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confest'd you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the daughter.
He, to grate me more,
Publicly own'd his *passion* for Amestris. *Rosce.*
Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,
Think what a *passion* such a form must have. *Granvil.*

6. Eagerness.
Abate a little of that violent *passion* for fine cloaths, so pre-
dominant in your sex. *Swift.*
7. Emphatically. The last suffering of the redeemer of the
world.
He shew'd himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible
proofs. *Acts i. 3.*

To **PASSION.** *v. n.* [*passionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be
extremely agitated; to express great commotion of mind.
Obsolete.
'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight. *Shakespeare.*
PASSION-FLOWER. *n. f.* [*erandilla*, Latin.]
Passion-flower hath a double calyx, the first consisting of
three leaves, the other five, which expand in form of a
star: the flowers consist of five leaves each, and are of a ro-
faceous form: in the centre of the bottom, but furnished with a
tender embryo at the top, on which stand three clubs, under
which are the stamina, with rough obtuse apices, which al-
ways incline downward; the embryo turns to an oval or
globular fruit, fleshy, and consisting of one cell, which is

full of seeds adhering to the sides, and covered with a sort of
hood or veil. *Miller.*
PASSION-WEEK. *n. f.* The week immediately preceding
Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.
PASSIONATE. *adj.* [*passionné*, French.]
1. Moved by passion; causing or expressing great commotion
of mind.
My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to
shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it
will follow the light of sound and sincere judgment, without
either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection. *Hosier.*
Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for
injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from
an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one
stronger is but the effect of necessity. *Clarendon.*
Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a
passionate concern for its safety. *Burnet.*
Men, upon the near approach of death, have been roused
up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* de-
gree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts
had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller
conviction of their danger. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
2. Easily moved to anger.
Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, impatient of
any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*
To **PASSIONATE.** *v. a.* [from *passion*.] An old word. Obsolete.

1. To affect with passion.
Great pleasure mix'd with piteous regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,
Whilst they his piteous adventures heard. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To express passionately.
Thy niece and I want hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*
PASSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *passionate*.]
1. With passion; with desire, love or hatred; with great com-
motion of mind.
Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost
his hold. *L'Estrange.*
If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*,
and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no
more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands
can cleanse the rottenness of his bones. *South's Sermons.*
I made Melchinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman
passionately loving of her husband, patient of injuries and con-
tempt, and constant in her kindness. *Dryden.*
2. Angerily.
They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes
passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*
PASSIONATENESS. *n. f.* [from *passionate*.]
1. State of being subject to passion.
2. Vehemence of mind.
To love with some *passionateness* the person you would
marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*
PASSIVE. *adj.* [*passif*, French; *passivus*, Latin.]
1. Receiving impression from some external agent.
High above the ground
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive*
reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew
actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*
As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its
simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby,
out of its simple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*
The *vis inertiae* is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist
in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the
force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted:
by this principle alone, there never could have been any mo-
tion in the world. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Unresisting; not opposing.
Not those alone, who *passive* own her laws,
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cause. *Dunciad.*
3. Suffering; not acting.
[In grammar.]
A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of
action: as, *docer*, I am taught. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*
PASSIVELY. *adv.* [from *passive*.] With a passive nature.
Though some are *passively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryden.*
PASSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *passive*.]
1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.
2. Passibility; power of suffering.
We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as in-
capable of suffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Piety.*
PASSIVITY. *n. f.* [from *passive*.] Passiveness. An innovated
word.
There being no mean between penetrability and impene-
trability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary
and opposite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is
the position of its contrary. *Chyren's Philosophical Principles.*

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The Jews *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up. *Jo. ii. 13.*
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Take a lamb, and kill the *passover*. *Exodus xii. 21.*
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Giving his reason *passport* for to pass
Whither it would, so it would let him die. *Sidney.*
Let him depart; his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convey put into his purse. *Shakespeare.*
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land, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clar.*
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mands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it
pleases. *South's Sermons.*

Admitted in the shining throng,
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Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryden.*
At our meeting in another world;
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And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

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With particles of heavenly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
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And, mixt with living dreams, the godlike image cast. *Dryd.*

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1. A shepherd.
Receive this present by the muses made,
The pipe on which the Aescraean *pastor* play'd. *Dryden.*
The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,
And eases of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*
2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; or one who has souls
to feed with sound doctrine.
The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they with
one voice testify a general assent therunto, or he joyfully
beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing be-
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much shew his own, and stir up others zeal to the glory of
God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 39.*
The first branch of the great work belonging to a *pastor*
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